

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS MUCH IMPROVED BREED

Now Being Bred to More Even
and Better Golden Brown
Hue Than at First.

By LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

The oldest of all American breeds of poultry is the Plymouth Rock. Its great popularity has caused it to be bred in a variety of colors, beginning with the original barred variety and followed by the white, buff, partridge, silver pencil, Columbian and golden barred.

The White Plymouth Rock was bred from "sports" and albinos from the barred. The buff, which was originated in the early '90s and for a time were the most popular, were the result of various crosses between the white Plymouth Rock, buff cochin, buff leghorn and Rhode Island red. In their early history they varied greatly in shades of color, but the fanciers of the breed by hard work soon succeeded in breeding them to a more even and better golden buff color than were their parents, the buff cochin and buff leghorn. Buff rocks also improved greatly in shape

and for excellence in breed type the buff is second only to the white rock. This is a fine farmer's fowl, doing exceptionally well on free range and possessing utility qualities that are desirable. It is a good forager and a consistently good layer of large brownish eggs, many of which are produced in winter, when the farmer can get most money for them. The chicks are hardy and of rugged growth, developing rapidly to broiler size and for such are much esteemed. When nearly full grown they make the best of roasting fowls, and their rich, yellow skin and legs and full, plump breasts appeal strongly to the American housewife.

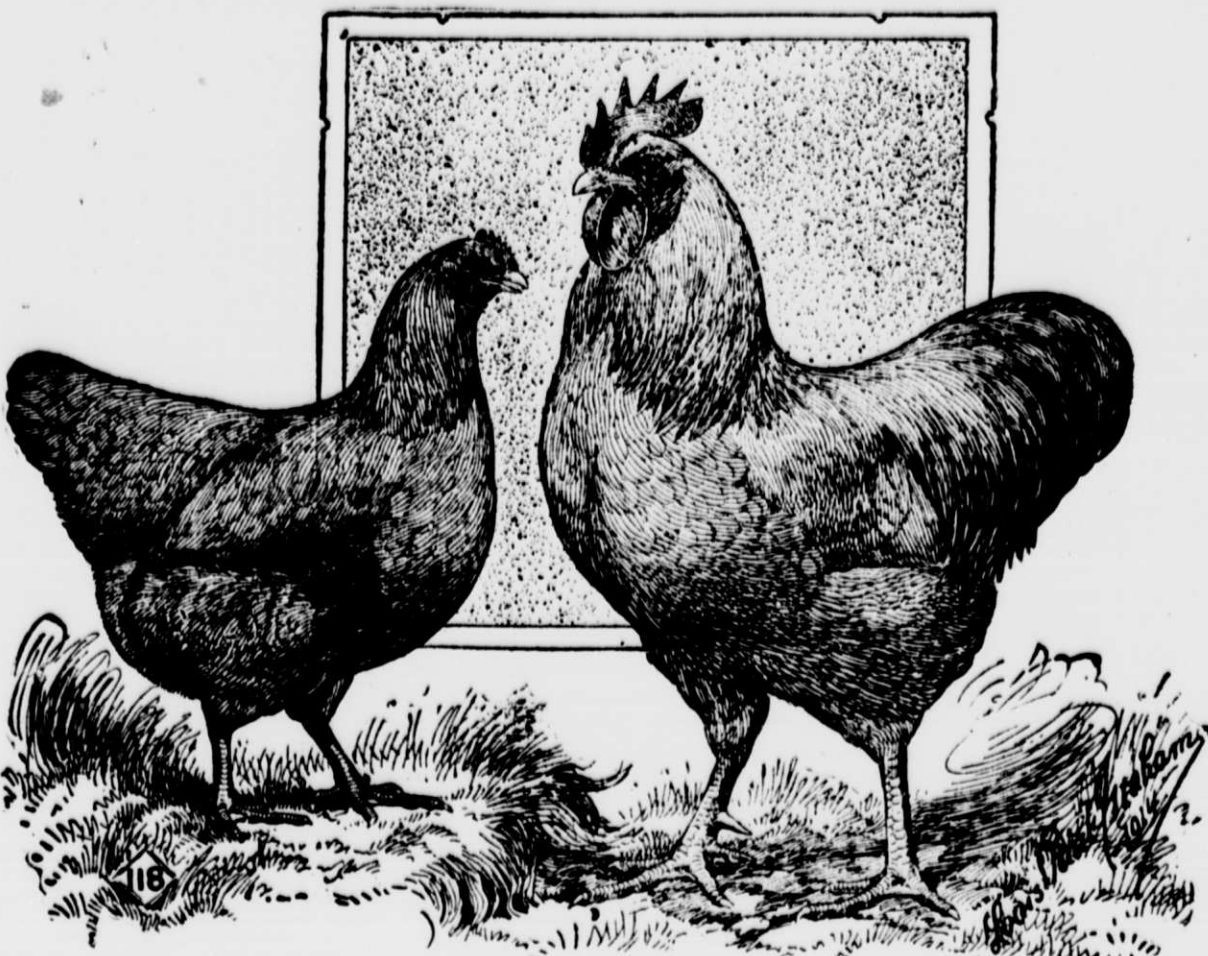
The rich golden buff of their plumage, bright red heads, combs and wattles and golden yellow legs make them striking fowls either in the exhibition pen or on free range.

They have many devoted breeders who are banded together in a national club for the purpose of improving and popularizing the breed.

These fowls do well in small numbers, which must be confined, and are therefore valuable for backyard or "home" flocks. Their color does not easily show the soil of confinement like the white plumage will do. The hens are good layers. They will sit, hatch and rear chickens so that a flock of buff rocks will supply the home table with eggs, broilers, roasters and fressees and prove profitable to their owners.

When full grown, buff rock males weigh from 14 to 16 pounds, females from 12 to 14 pounds, and the latter reach laying maturity in from 5½ to 6½ months.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS



POULTRY DIRECTORY

Get Winter Eggs, Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a This Trial Package FREE

You ought to be getting your hens in shape for the winter. Moulting is about over. This invariably leaves hens in a weakened condition. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a splendid tonic. It conditions your hens, tones up the dormant egg organs.

Makes Poultry Healthy—Helps Hens Lay
Costs but 1c a day for 30 fowl. The best way to prove the merits of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is to try it.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.
Get your package from any of the following dealers:

NEW YORK CITY.
The Bronx Hay & Grain Co., 2842 Wm. Bartels Co., 42-44 Cortlandt St.
Webster & Walter Co., 30 & 32 Barclay St.
Henry Bartels, 12 Cortlandt St.

BROOKLYN.
D. J. Lyons, 2630 E. 14th St. Long Island Poultry Supply Store,
Flatbush Hay Market, 180 Snyder Ave. Flatbush Ave.
Flatbush Feed Co., 2091 Tilden Ave. Henry C. Roster, 34 Doscher St. &
& Prospect St. Geo. E. Kroemer, 583 Glenmore Ave.

NEW ROCHELLE.
R. H. Scott, 266 Huguenot St. Glasgow Grain Co.,
A. B. Cullen, 83 North Ave. Robert Denton, 159 Huguenot St.

JERSEY CITY.
Chas. Collet, 17 Sherman Ave. Henry Lutz, 412 Hoboken Ave.
M. A. Carmody, 632 Newark Ave. Chas. H. Prigge, 43 Hancock Ave.

OTHER DEALERS IN THIS VICINITY.
King's Bronx Zoological Store, 707 E. 25th St., Williamsbridge.
Herman Kohl Sons, 1308 Walker Ave. Aug. Ruescher, 334 Broadway, Ba-
Van Nest.
Meyer I. Shapiro, 3949 Jerome Ave. A. V. Smith Co., West 8th St. & 4th,
Woodhaven.
G. H. Mulcahy, 3 S. Lexington St. Wm. Laubenthaler, Ave. E & 48th,
St. Bayside.
E. C. N. Klein, 315 15th St., College White Plains.
F. C. N. Klein, 315 15th St., College White Plains.
Baker Bros., W. Jackson Ave., Corona Chas. Hargels, Thompson & Myers
Ave., Winfield.
W. J. Frank, 333 Flushing Ave., Long Island City.

Poultry Show

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Grand Central Palace

Lexington Avenue and 46th Street

Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 From 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

SEE THE

Model Poultry Farm

In Full Operation

All laid out with HOUSES, RUNS, INCUBATORS, BROODERS, etc.

WATCH THE CHICKS HATCH

More Than 11,910,000 Exhibits

Including All Kinds of POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK and CATS.

SPECIAL CAT SHOW, WED. to FRIDAY inclusive.

Admission 50 Cents; Children 25 Cents.

The Big Show of the Year

At the
Poultry Show

Come to our booth and let us show you how to make more money out of your poultry and how to keep your poultry well by using

Pratts

Poultry Regulator

Pratts Poultry Tablets, Pratts Baby Chick Food, Pratts Poultry Disinfectant, and other Pratts Remedies. We will give you free books on poultry keeping and poultry diseases with free samples of Pratts guaranteed remedies.

William Bartels Co.; The Stumpp & Walter Co.



R. AND H. CO.

216 WEST 34TH STREET

Factory, Paterson, N. J.

SEE THESE BOXES AT THE SHOW AT AMERICAN POULTRY SALES CO.'S EXHIBIT.

The Capital Egg Box

IS

THE PARCEL POST BOX

Endorsed by the Railway Mail Service as meeting every requirement, each egg in a swing bed of its own.

Absolutely no breakages. The lightest and cheapest package on the market.

The Capital Chick Box

The Chick Preserver

SEE THESE BOXES AT THE SHOW AT AMERICAN POULTRY SALES CO.'S EXHIBIT.

BIG LIST OF ENTRIES FOR SHOW IN PALACE

Every Class in Poultry Section
Shows Increase Over
Last Season.

CATS ALSO TO BE ON VIEW

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Just at the hour of the show's opening it looks as if some of the decidedly prominent exhibitors would be T. A. and Horace Havemeyer of Mahwah, N. J., with White Wyandottes; Lester Thompson of Concord, Mass., with the five-fold and single comb Rhode Island Reds; and George W. Williams of Plainfield, N. J., with White Wyandottes and White Leghorns; the excellent well shown exhibit of the Monmouth Farms of Freehold, N. J., with Buff Leghorns; William L. Peck of Pittsford, Pa., with Rose Comb Buff Leghorns; the Schenck Heights Poultry Farm of Pittsburg, Pa., with Single Comb Long Island Reds and Rose Comb Long Island Reds.

Some of the specialty exhibitors are to be as follows: In Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, the Lucknow Farms of Darien, Conn.; Mrs. J. N. Seligman of Irvington, N. Y.; the Hudson and the Joe Peck Orpington Farm of South Norwalk, Conn.; in Campbells, M. R. Jacobus of Ridgefield, N. J.; the Homestead Campine Farm of A. A. Plafgen of Mayland, Mass.; the Schenck Heights Poultry Farm of Pittsburg, Pa., with Single Comb Long Island Reds and Rose Comb Long Island Reds.

This big chicken show, the first of national importance this season, and promising to lead all others in both technical and popular interest, opens on Tuesday, December 1, and will continue throughout the week, closing on the evening of Saturday, December 5. The show is the chicken breeders all over the country and the general public well known, is to be the first and second floors of the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue, New York, covering very nearly twice the space of last year, and with a cat show, a pet stock show, a cage bird show and a model poultry farm exhibit in addition to the regular chicken classes. The show is to be prefaced by a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore on the evening preceding the show's opening, Monday, November 30, a model poultry farm dinner, at which a number of the leading men of the poultry industry will be present. Charles J. Fisk of Wilburth Farms will be one of the presiding geniuses of this big poultry banquet, as also will be J. Courtney Punderford.

The model poultry farm dinner of Monday will be the first of a series of dinners and meetings that will extend through the week, and will bring breeders and big poultry owners, technical paper editors and the general public in closer and closer relations and will do much to push forward the poultry industry. The Palace show has an important reason for its existence and prominence this season as never before. It will be the first assemblage on a large scale of the leading men of the poultry world this year, the first presentation of the new stock of many different owners, and the first tryout in contests of rivals of practically equal fame. This year the Palace show an exceptional advantage and one that is being looked out for with special keenness for the reason that the winners will be enabled to get publicity and advertising with full accounts of their victories, in the January issues of the poultry journals and thereby spread the news of their individual triumphs, all to their great profit. In the winter, more familiar breeds this publicity counts materially, and proves the salvation of many a poultry farm on a large scale, while in specially breeding to-day talk of individual victories is even more essential if the new lines are to be fully popularized. Thus, in a sense that can be said of no other show, the Palace show opens this year's season in a tremendous factor in the poultry world.

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big have ceased questioning and the latest word from the exhibitors is that they are eagerly seeking the business of forwarding fowl of all sorts and anticipating no trouble whatsoever in making all deliveries a good time.

In the Palace, over on Lexington Avenue, the model farm is now rising and the second floor with all its varied and complicated equipment that will be put into operation for the first time on the show starts. The brooding and incubator houses, the farmhouse, the buildings for the killing of chickens and the testing of eggs are being quickly erected and are being steadily carried in. This model farm is to be a complicated structure and is being constructed as carefully and with as much regard for exact detail as a scene on the stage. It is something that has never been attempted before in any chicken show and is going to arouse very great interest on every hand. Excellent as it is, however, from the poultry breeders' point of view it looks as if it would more especially interest the casual visitor, for it will show to him in picturesque, conclusive and striking fashion just what the big poultry industry of America is and its extraordinary development into a great practical and scientific business.

In addition to the chickens and the cats and the pigeons there will be many other features. One of these, it is just announced, will be a Mexican double headed king bird. He is the property of Mrs. D. A. Wood of No. Seventh Avenue, New York City, who is exhibiting him. He is between 12 and 14 years old and as the variety lives to between 30 and 40 years he is a very young specimen. He speaks, whistles and speaks fluently in both English and Spanish. In general interest this parrot will rank with the remarkable array of Manchurian and other strange Japanese snakes and the large variety of rare water and ornamental fowl that George W. Tilley of Darien, Conn. is bringing forward.

The cat entries are filling rapidly. The new classes, including that of champion of champions, are creating much enthusiasm. This will be the first exhibit of the Empire Cat Club and there are to be cats such as never have been seen before at the Palace, including hosts of the prettiest blue and silver kittens in the world.

FOOD MUST BE GIVEN TO FLOCK IN WINTER

In Northern Climate Chickens
Can Get No Natural Food
for Themselves.

REGULAR MENU ADVISED

By HARRY REYNOLDS LEWIS,
Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

The proper feeds and the methods of feeding the laying flock is one of the vital problems for the poultryman. During the winter months, in the cold climates, the birds get no natural food whatsoever. It is, therefore, necessary to supply it in the ration in an efficient but economical form. The food supply of the laying flock is the raw material from which they manufacture eggs and meat for human food consumption.

Without the proper food it is impossible for them to produce the proper quality and amount of eggs. When feeding for egg production, the following factors should be considered when mixing the feeds and supplying them.

First—Nothing but clean, wholesome food to be used.

Second—Considerable variety in the ration should be allowed so that each bird can balance her own ration.

Third—A liberal feeding of meat scrap is largely responsible for great production.

Fourth—Plenty of exercise should be compelled by the feeding of grain scattered in open litter. This keeps the birds active and in good health.

Fifth—Plenty of water should be supplied. Fresh, clean water should be kept before them all the time and some form of succulent should be regularly given.

Sixth—The birds should be watched carefully and treatment after given to their health and appetite. Any abnormal conditions should be immediately corrected.

The following rations are recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, after years of experimental work and careful testing. They have given exceptionally good results throughout the State. The rations are recommended especially to the light active breeds like the Leghorns. Such modifications as are necessary for seasonal feeding and for heavier breeds are described below.

Dry mash as mixed for winter feeding.

Kind of Food	Amount, by weight, in pounds	Approximate cost
Wheat bran	200	\$2.20
Wheat middlings	200	1.20
Ground oats	100	1.00
Ground corn	100	1.00
Alfalfa (short cut)	100	1.00
Meat scrap (high grade)	200	2.00
Total	1,000	\$15.00

This ration when mixed at home will cost the poultryman about \$1.50 per one hundred pounds.

This dry mash is mixed in bulk and kept before the birds at all times in large self-feeding home made hoppers. When the molt is going on in the month of August and September it is a good practice to substitute oil meal for the

gluten meal in the same proportion. This hastens the growth of feathers and causes them to finish off much better. As soon as the birds get on green range in the spring the alfalfa and the meat scrap can be almost entirely eliminated. The extent to which this mash can be modified during the summer will depend upon the range which they have and the character of the food which it affords.

When the above dry mash is fed to the heavier breeds than Leghorns, such as Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, especially with yearlings and two-year-old hens, the tendency is to take on an excessive amount of body fat. Under these conditions the hopper should be closed during the morning and left open only during the afternoon. This compels the bird to work more in looking for the grain scattered in the litter in the morning.

Dry mash as mixed for summer feeding.

Kind of Food	Amount, by weight, in pounds	Approximate cost
Wheat bran	200	\$2.20
Wheat middlings	200	1.20
Ground oats	100	1.00
Ground corn	100	1.00
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The Morning Grain Ration—In addition to the dry mash grain rations are fed morning and night. A special ration is fed every morning both winter and summer between 7 and 9 o'clock. In the winter this grain ration is usually scattered inside the house. In the summer it can be scattered broadcast about the yard. The primary object of this morning ration is to induce exercise, thus keeping the birds busy and healthy.

About five pounds of this scratching ration is fed to each 100 birds. The morning scratch ration is made up as follows:

Scratching ration.

Kind of Food	Amount, by weight, in pounds	Approximate cost
Cracked corn	200	\$2.20
Wheat middlings	200	1.20
Ground oats	100	1.00
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The Night Grain Ration—Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the grain varying somewhat in summer and winter, the night ration is fed. It is composed of whole and cracked grains and is fed at the rate of about ten pounds to one hundred birds, or all that they will eat up clean.

The special feature of the above night ration is the fact that it has food material especially adapted to keep warmth in the birds' body at night, such as example as corn and buckwheat. When the above ration is fed to the heaviest breeds, which have a tendency to excessive body fat, it is good practice to eliminate one-half the corn and substitute barley for the buckwheat. During the summer months all that is necessary is a night ration of equal parts corn, wheat and oats.

A good rule to follow in feeding at night is to give all that the birds will eat in the evening, and then add a little more so there will be enough left for them to work at in the morning. One material advantage of the above recommended method of feeding is the fact that the birds are allowed to balance their own individual rations in large measure, according to their own particular requirements.

In addition to the above grain feeds there are a number of other factors which should be considered. The bird's body contains over 55 per cent of water and, hence, if the best results are to be obtained considerable succulent material in addition to the grain ration is necessary.

During the winter this green material can best be supplied by mangel beets which have been grown the previous summer and store to keep them from freezing. In the absence of beets this green feed can commonly be supplied by sprouting grain, usually oats. The grain should be put in a warm, moist room and fed at a time when the sprouts are about three inches long.

Plenty of clean, fresh, cool water should be available to every flock both winter and summer.

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New York's Largest Live Stock Dealer

will exhibit high-class

ANIMALS CATS DOGS

at the Palace Show

All lovers of animals should not fail to visit our exhibition.

An expert poultryman in attendance to demonstrate the operation of

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS; MACKAY COLONY STOVES; INTERNATIONAL HOVERS; BUCKEYE KANT KROWD BROODERS.